

V. TWO LIZARD RECORDS FOR CHIANG MAI PROVINCE

a) *Acanthosaura lepidogaster* (Cuvier). TAYLOR (1963) records this species only from Doi Suthep, just outside the town of Chiang Mai. The only specimens in the Thai National Reference Collection (identified by P. Soderburg) are also from this locality. In September 1970 I collected a further specimen on Doi Suthep, by a stream flowing through evergreen forest at 1050 m altitude, near the forest Department headquarters. On 9 October 1970 I found another of these lizards at 1400 m along a shady path near Ban Huey Tat (the government tribal resettlement area, 'Nikhom') in Amphoe Chiang Dao. This animal was able to change colour from a brilliant grass green to dull black in a matter of seconds. The lizard from Doi Suthep, a young animal, remained perpetually a faded chestnut brown colour, with the usual blackish crown and shoulder characteristic of the species. Both specimens are now preserved in the biology department at Chiang Mai University. The measurements of these two animals when freshly caught were:

Mid-Sept. 1970 Doi Suthep snout-vent : 54 mm.; tail : 68 mm. (incomplete); weight : 5.25 gm.

9 Oct. 1970 Ban Huey Tat. snout-vent: 73 mm.; tail : 100 mm. (incomplete); weight: 17.5 gm.

One lived for 10 months in captivity, the other for one, so the final measurements of the actual preserved specimens will differ from those given here.

b) *Calotes emma* Gray. TAYLOR (op. cit.) mentions a single specimen of a form of this species (*C.e. alticristata*) from "Whe Tat, northern Chiang Mai province". The nominate race occurs in Thailand only in the south. On 9 October 1970 I had a good view of a *Calotes* lizard on a tree stump at the edge of a swidden field near the locality in Amphoe Chiang Dao mentioned for *Acanthosaura lepidogaster* above. From my field notes at the time, and examination of specimens in the Thai National Reference Collection, I am certain that this lizard was *Calotes emma* subsp.

REFERENCE

TAYLOR, E.H. 1963. The Lizards of Thailand. Univ. Kansas Science Bull. 54 : 687-1077.

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